

macdonald **FARM** journal



- ★ **Macdonald Scientist Explores Easter Island**
- ★ **Turkeys Deluxe**
- ★ **Zoning City Land or Farm Land?**

June, 1965

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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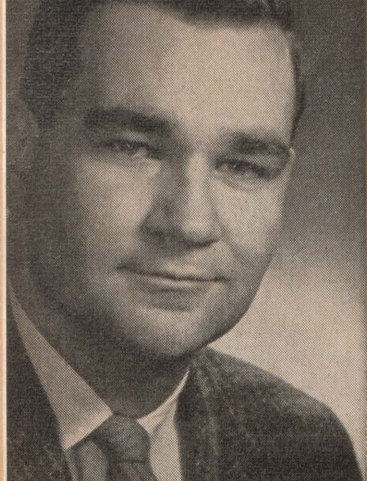
June 1965

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CONTENTS

INSIDE — The Editor's Column	4
MACDONALD SCIENTIST EXPLORES EASTER ISLAND by Dr. H. C. Gibbs	5
TURKEYS DELUXE by Dr. Walker Riley	7
ZONING CITY LAND OR FARM LAND ? ZONAGE POUR LA VILLE OU POUR LA CAMPAGNE ? by Dr. Gerard Millette	9
THE FAMILY FARM by Tom Pickup	12
THE BETTER IMPULSE	19
News & views from the Womens Institute	
THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.	20
DOWN ON THE FARM by Norma E. Holmes	21
COLLEGE PAGE	22

OUR COVER: Huge stone statues on Easter Island. Dr. H. C. Gibbs of Macdonald College visited this isolated island recently with 37 other scientists and tells about his experiences on Page 5 of this issue.



INSIDE

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

Take time

Time.

So often we hear rural people say, "We haven't got time, time to learn about new technologies, time to do our farm accounts, time to attend meetings of our farm organization and time to take holidays. We have to run fast just to keep up and even then some of us fall behind".

Time seems to be a scarce commodity today regardless of what you do and yet properly used it can be man's greatest resource. At this time of the year, there seem to be many more demands on our time and yet this is when we should be taking time to get away from our own farm operation, to get away from our community and to ask ourselves about our objectives in life.

Most farms in Quebec are too small, yet the men that operate them haven't got time to make them bigger. It takes time to see how new techniques, new methods and new machines can make better use of your time. As one farmer mentioned, "My busiest days are the least planned." How true.

There was a time when a two-week vacation on a farm was considered sinful — farm work was intended to last six days a week and the only recreation was a Saturday night swim. All this is changing. There are even farms with swimming pools and tennis courts! And if we want young people to choose farming as a career, then that's the way it had better be.

This summer, take some time and get away to see how other Canadians live. We think our problems are the only ones but they aren't nearly the same after you visit a tobacco grower in Lincoln County, Ontario, or a grain farmer at Rosetown, Saskatchewan. Farming has always tended to be insular in its outlook, probably because there was little chance for farmers from one part of the country to get to know those from another area. As transportation is changing, this too is changing so that it is very easy and inexpensive to visit other Canadians to see how they live.

After visiting another area, you can often conclude that the grass on the other side of the fence is **not** always greener. Two weeks away from home can give a new outlook on life, a new philosophy of farming and the ability to better cope with the major decisions that have to be made each day.

in the same business are thinking. Take time to relax. It is an investment in the future.

Take time to plan, take time to think, take time to see how other people

Mark Waldron

Macdonald Scientist Explores Easter Island

by

Dr. H.C. Gibbs

Department of Animal
Science, Macdonald College



Wild grasses are the only feed for cattle, sheep, and horses on this isolated South Pacific Island.

An expedition of 38 medical men and scientists returned to Canada recently after a two month study of life in one of the most isolated Islands in the world. One of these men was Dr. H. C. Gibbs, parasitologist from Macdonald College. His diary of the journey to Easter Island, and of the people and agriculture he found there, reads like the log of some ancient explorer.

16th November 1964 — Halifax: Wakey! Wakey! 0630 hours. Breakfast at 0700 hours. Got dressed and went on deck for departure ceremonies. Though it was a raw cold morning, it turned out to be quite a show. Even a naval band showed up to play us out and we had our own piper who piped us away from our berth. There was a big crowd to see us off and as we pulled away there was much picture-taking, hand waving and a few tears—after all we were leaving our families just before Christmas for four long months. As the “Cape Scott” steamed past the moored ships of the fleet the bosun’s pipes squealed out and the ships companies stood at attention. It was all very stirring. Many of us remained on deck and watched the coastline gradually fade away. A weak sun showed its face and the sea was very calm. A god omen for the future.

17th November 1964 — Off Cape Hatteras: Today started early for me, about 0500 hours to be exact. The ship was rolling violently due to heavy following seas on the starboard side. It steadily worsened and things in our mess were

really in a mess. We had to tie all the movable furniture down. I endured it as long as I could but finally just made it to the “heads” where I was violently ill. Felt somewhat consoled by the fact that many sailors were indisposed as well. Found that lying down and dry toast were very helpful.

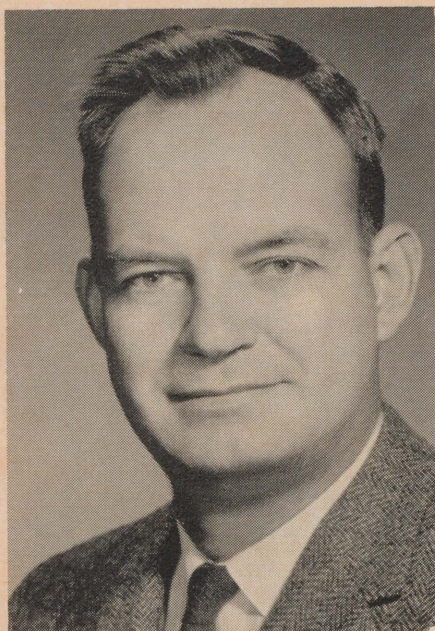
Went on deck later in the morning. A most impressive sight. Giant swells following the ship. We had to change course because of our heavy deck cargo and we were running with the seas. Heavy seas are awe-inspiring to a “land lubber” like myself.

28th November 1964: Writing this on boat deck. Little drops of rain keep splattering on the page. Had a fruitful meeting this morning of the laboratory group. My main interests on the expedition are: 1) a survey for parasites in the human population. This will involve the taking of fecal samples, blood smears and anal smears from the children; 2) veterinary survey of animals primarily for diseases transmissible from animals to man. This will be done in conjunction with Dr. David Murphy of the Royal Victoria

Hospital who is also a veterinarian. I am also responsible for organizing the laboratory set-up and it is quite a problem integrating all the various studies, especially since all of our members are not yet on board. The collection and disposition of the blood samples is our biggest headache. Some want plasma, some serum, some cells, some smears! We begin to sound like a vampire group.

Spanish classes resumed this afternoon. Progress is slow. In the evening we had a concert by members of the Expedition and crew. Very enjoyable. A beautiful, warm starry night.

1st December 1964—Panama: Arrived Cristobal about 0400 hours. Anchored inside Limon Bay while the slip’s supply officer went ashore to pay canal toll. Started to move at 1000 hours. Each ship waits its turn then moves into a dredged canal. Tropical jungle on either side. Quite a variety of birds — cormorants, pelicans, turkey vultures, egrets, white herons, parakeets are some. Ships are pulled into and through the locks by means of electric “mules”. A special towing crew is taken aboard at each set of locks to handle the hawsers. After going through the first set of three locks, a 23-mile-long artificial lake, eight miles of canal through solid rock, and two more locks, we arrived finally at Balboa on the Pacific side. It was built between 1904 and 1914 at a cost of \$380,000,000 by the U.S. Army Engineers. In 1962,



Dr. Gibbs

11,149 ships passed through. Average toll per ship is \$5,100 and it saves 7,000 miles or roughly \$50,000 per ship. It is approximately 50 miles long. Everything is managed extremely efficiently. We arrived in Balboa about 1700 hours and docked at Rodman Naval Base.

5th December 1964 — Near Galapagos Islands: Crossed the equator this morning about 0600 hours. At breakfast, everyone wondered if the navigator had made a mistake- it was extremely cool and overcast. King Neptune, his Queen, his Herald, Davey Jones, policemen, barbers, surgeons and bears appeared about 0800 hours. After a few remarks and presentations, the initiation of the tadpoles started (those who had never crossed the equator). This involved being lathered with a mixture of pancake flour and water, shaved with a two-foot long wooden cut-throat razor and being catapulted backwards into a tank of icy water we were ducked numerous times. Better than "keel hauling" anyway! We emerged from our bath as fullfledged "shell backs" and went below for a little of the spirit that cheers.

7th December 1964:

At 1330, Captain and officers briefed everybody on the landing operations. At 1500, we had a "dry run" on the procedures for medical examinations.

10th December 1964: Beautiful warm day. Saw about a dozen redtailed tropic birds circling and following the ship. They are beautiful white birds with red bills. The two middle tail feathers are elongated and thin and are a brilliant crimson. The petrels come right aboard the ship and appear incapable of further flight. But when they are released, they wing their way over

the waves, just skimming the surface.

11th December 1964: Contacted Easter Island. The Governor is coming out to meet the ship and expects we will receive a very warm welcome from the natives who will probably swim out and try to come aboard. All very exciting and hopeful.

13th December 1964: The moment of truth. Awakened at 0515, looked out of the scuttle and there she was. Looked a little mysterious in the half light of dawn. Much bigger than I expected. Actually, it is 64 square miles in area. Very rolling countryside. Sea very calm except for a ground swell. As we got closer and the sun rose we made out various landmarks on the shore including seven stone statues. Surprised at the number of trees in beautiful little groves. Seas crashing against steep volcanic cliffs. Through my glasses saw plenty of horses, cattle and some sheep. Made out village of Hanga Roa; looks reasonably civilized. Many little houses set in walled gardens with plenty of trees around them. Then we saw the boats coming out to meet us. Fifteen in all with about 90 people

ing them eating ice cream bars that we passed down to them; first, a finger was inserted into the bar; it was tasted and then whole-hearted eating began.

Six of us went ashore that evening to mass. We had gifts for Father Sebastian. He was most impressive in a quiet, reserved way. He is not a big man, somewhat frail with kindly blue eyes that sparkle when he talks, and a greyish-white beard. Obviously loves his Island. Mass was an inspiring experience. The singing was in Polynesian — great surges of sound to which our ears soon became attuned so that it was truly inspirational and moving.

18th December 1964: Today we were scheduled to move ashore, five days after arrival. Went ashore on first boat load. The swell was bad and it was quite exciting going down the ladder. There was lots to do at camp we worked hard sorting stuff and moving it. It was simply amazing to see what the Navy had done. Extremely comfortable quarters had been set up in about four days. This included an extensive electrical system (3 generators) vacuum and solar stills for fresh water.



These children may be the first of a modern civilization which may come quickly with the building of a Trans-Pacific airport by the Chilean Government.

in them. They came alongside very quietly not saying much, an occasional wave and a "Iorana." We dropped anchor in Cook Bay with a resounding roar and rattle of chains on the peaceful morning air. Boats came alongside and we saw that there were plenty of carvings, shell necklaces, etc. Bartering with sailors started almost immediately. First impression of Island very favourable. Very pretty, rolling grassland. Governor, other officials and Father Sebastian came aboard with due pomp and circumstance at 0800. After lunch helped move cargo for transshipment ashore. People in the boats were most interesting to us, typical Polynesian features but some blondes- surprisingly well-dressed.

Later in the afternoon a few children were brought out. It was a treat watch-

19th December 1964: At 1400 hours, Dr. Andrade, the village doctor, addressed us on the people and their diseases. Village elders were present. They promised complete cooperation.

22nd December 1964: Most of the day spent fitting up the lab. After supper there was a showing of films by Hector Lemieux of the National Film Board. The hit of the evening was a film called, "The Rink" (scenes shot at a skating rink in a small town in Quebec) the Islanders thought this was terrific. Some of the little kids never stopped laughing throughout the performance.

When we returned there was a man giving a demonstration of wood carving in the compound. His main tool was an adze made out of an old plane blade locked to a handle with rawhide.

Continued on page 17

TURKEYS DELUXE

by Walker Riley



Highway sign attracts customers

Turkeys Deluxe, Reg'd is a farm so unusual that it has attracted the attention of turkey raisers and the public across the continent. Indeed, it must be considered unique in the industry.

In the first place, it is owned and operated by two remarkable women, Mrs. Dorothy Catto and Miss Winnie Rowles who, with all the problems of running an exacting business, have not lost the capacity to laugh and enjoy life. Then it is a complete operation, from breeding through hatching, raising, slaughter, and retail marketing — a disappearing feature in this age of narrow specialization. And spurning the easy and accepted alternative of maintaining flock health with medication, they choose to rely on hospital-strict sanitation. Then, not least, the great prestige earned by their product over the years sells the entire production at twice market prices to a discerning clientele. And where is there a grower who would not dearly love to have his product featured on the menus of exclusive clubs and transatlantic liners? And have standing orders from company presidents for special Christmas birds for their key staff? And name his own price?

The story of Turkeys Deluxe, briefly, starts with the end of World War II when Noel Catto, professional engineer and army major, together with his wife Dorothy, former Matron-in-Chief of the Canadian Nursing Service, chose to invest their rehabilitation credits and their future in the turkey industry. With the precision and thoroughness ingrained by their wartime responsibilities, the Cattos, after a three year apprenticeship, set up their business

using every proven and promising technique then available to successful growers.

At that time, the market was just beginning to look for birds small and compact at maturity to satisfy a growing "out-of-season" demand. The Cattos chose two recently-developed strains of New Holland which have since made considerable impact on the turkey business — the small Ryor and the slightly larger Phinney. It was from the former that the famous Beltsville White was developed in the United States, and which, in Canada, the late Professor W. A. Maw, Macdonald College, used to build his Charlevoix cross with the Broad-breasted Bronze.

The Catto flock was rapidly gaining recognition in the turkey world when Noel Catto died in 1954. It was at this time that Winnie Rowles, a long-time friend of Dorothy, joined the firm. Miss Fowles, like Dorothy a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, brought with her training in science, the experience gained as a personnel supervisor in a large industrial organization, and enthusiasm for all she does.

This indomitable pair have not only carried on the business, but built it into a highly unique enterprise that has earned the respect of their associates and won the admiration of the public through countless articles in the press.



Eggs are gathered four times daily by Eugene Poirier, only full-time employee of Turkeys Deluxe.



The farm of Turkeys Deluxe, Inc., Dewittville, Quebec. The former dairy barn has three stories of breeder pens over the processing rooms. The ranges are behind.

The year at Turkeys Deluxe actually starts in December when the breeding flock of 500 goes into pens, 20 to each. From that point the schedule proceeds like a military operation. The Daily Routine Orders, prepared well in advance, read like this for 1965:

January	15	Feed laying pellets
February	8	Oyster shell
March	1	Lights on 3:30 a.m.
March	8	One tom in each pen. Rotate Saturdays. Open nests. Test incubator.
March	10	Test toms
March	15	Laying starts. Start A.I.
March	18	Load incubator
April	15	First hatch.

And so on through the season.

It is interesting to note that the hens are so responsive to day-length that laying starts exactly fourteen days after the early morning lights go on. Production in this flock has averaged 72 to 76 eggs per hen year, hatching 35 live poults, worth about 54 cents each. Fertility has been increased to 83% in the first hatch by artificial insemination from a natural 33%. About 65% of eggs set will hatch.

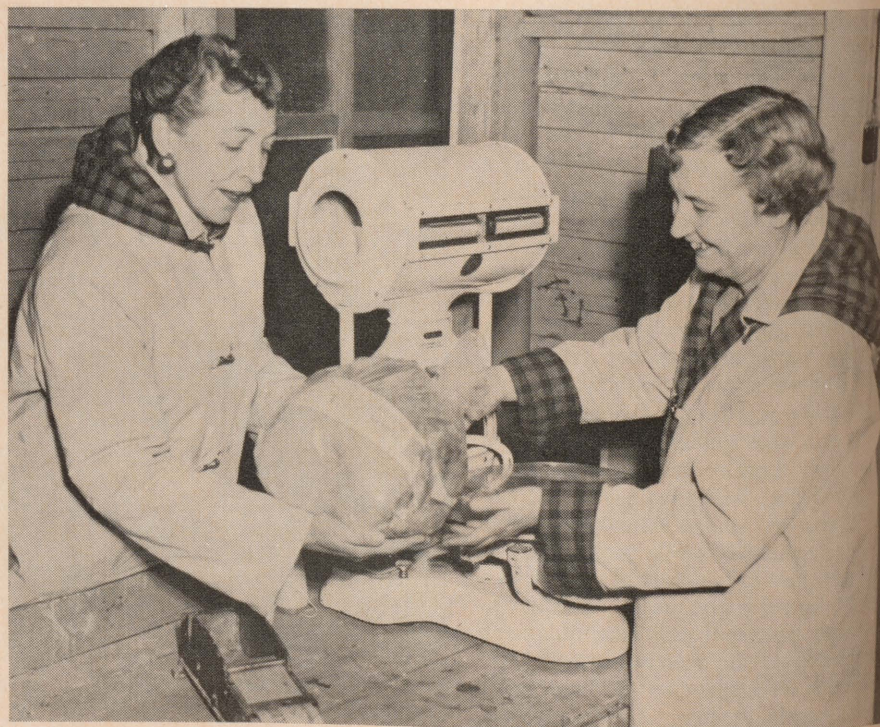
The poults are brooded under batteries of infra-red heat lamps, with an initial temperature of 99 degrees at the level of their backs. At eight weeks of age, they are permitted to go out of the porches, and 12 weeks they are ready to be moved to the pole-barn and the ranges. From that point until slaughter at 24 weeks, the routine is feed, water, watch — and pay the feed bills.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the whole operation is the exceptional

care given to details in market preparation. Few other growers feel they can afford the luxury of hand plucking to preserve finish in the face of high labour costs. Evisceration includes careful removal of lungs, kidneys and leg tendons. Mrs. Catto, a licensed grader, down-grades a bird for any imperfection. Each is sealed in plastic, packed in a special box, and quick-frozen in its prime condition. Their reward is a file of testimonials and repeat orders from satisfied customers.

The remarkably rapid changes taking place in the turkey industry have not

Below: Miss Winnie Rowles and Mrs. Dorothy Catto, co-owners of Turkeys Deluxe, Inc.



left these two dauntless ladies unconcerned. For one thing, it has affected their sale of poults. Turkey production has increased four-fold in the past fifteen years. But most of it has been as broilers. And broiler producers are demanding larger framed, fast-growing birds with high feed conversion efficiency which can be slaughtered early.

Prices in the industry have not kept pace. Though production goes steadily up, the gross value of this production has not increased in the past ten years. Perhaps this is the reason that Canadian consumption of turkey (8.3 lbs per person in 1963) is now the highest in the world.

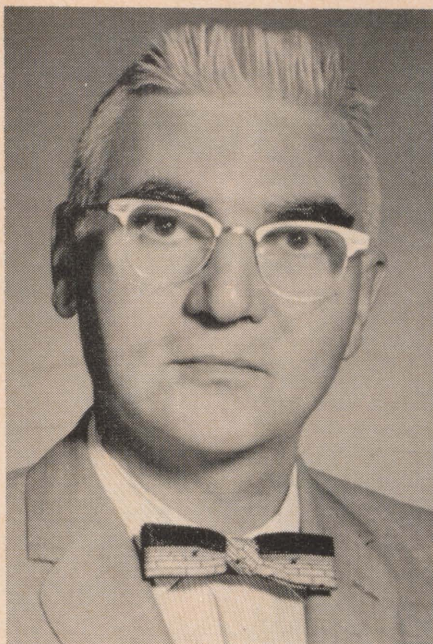
Unexplained is the reason that Quebec production of broilers outnumbers mature birds three to one, while in the rest of Canada, the reverse is true. Dr. Nikolaiczuk, chairman of Macdonald College Poultry Department, feels that broiler turkey production may have reached a plateau. Although Quebec still produces less than half its requirements for turkey meat, producers are in competition with growers on the western ranges. But he notes an encouraging development — eastern corn is proving a cheaper source of feed energy than freight subsidized

Such is the fame that Turkeys Deluxe has earned. But it was not without hard-headed business management, courage, and plain, old fashioned work. It is no small chore to nurse a flock of 3000 temperamental turkeys through to healthy maturity, to see them superbly prepared for market, to convince a skeptical public that their quality is worth twice the going price, and to deliver them personally to the fashionable addresses in Montreal.

ZONING CITY LAND OR FARM LAND?

By

Dr. Gerard Millette,
Department of Soil Science,
Macdonald College.



ZONAGE POUR LA VILLE OU POUR LA CAMPAGNE

Par

Dr. Gerard Millette,
Département des Sciences
du Sol,
Macdonald College.

The City of Montreal forecasts a population of 3,521,000 by 1981. This would be accompanied by the removal of nearly 80% of the farmland in the Montreal area.

Quebec is now in a deficit position for beef, pork, poultry, cheese and tomatoes etc. It has been stated that Quebec will remain a deficit area for the next twenty-five years.

But this does not need to cause a grey hair... if some immediate form of land zoning is applied. Dr. Gerry Millette, a land use specialist in the Department of Soil Science at Macdonald College outlines his plan for coping with the population explosion of tomorrow in the new Quebec.

The night was a real blackout with low clouds and a fine falling. Suddenly the beam of the car headlights caught a dark shadow in the middle of the road. The tires squealed, the car skidded and . . . bang !!!

From a mess of shattered glass and twisted sheet metal, the driver slowly emerged, groggy but almost unhurt, just a few bruises here and there. "Of all things", said the driver, "it's a cow, right in the middle of an industrial development only 15 miles away from downtown Montreal."

This is a problem that is common to most urban developments in Canada; that is, inefficient or improper utilization of the land. Dairy farming is practiced today on land with high real estate value because the cities invade some of the best agricultural soils. The urban population consumes fruits and vegetables that are grown many hundred miles away from the city and cows pasture expensive turf near the cities.

La ville de Montréal prévoit que sa population sera de 3,521,000 habitants en 1981. Ce qui pourrait signifier la disparition de près de 80 pour cent des fermes dans la région de Montréal.

Québec est déjà déficitaire en production de boeufs, porcs, volailles, fromage, tomates etc. On a même émis l'opinion, que la production agricole du Québec demeurera déficitaire pour les vingt cinq prochaines années. Il n'y a cependant pas de quoi froncer les sourcils si un système de zonage des terres est établi bientôt. Le Dr. Gérard Millette, spécialiste en utilisation des terres, au Département des Sols du Macdonald College, esquisse son plan pour faire face à la future explosion de la population dans ce Nouveau Québec.

La nuit était opaque, les nuages rasaient le sol, et une fine bruine tombait. Soudain le faisceau des phares de la voiture découpèrent une silhouette sombre au milieu de la route. Les pneus grincèrent, la voiture dérapa et . . . bang !!!

D'un monceau de verre brisé et de métal tordu, le conducteur, surgit, encore étourdi mais sans blessure grave. "Ça parle au diable", dit-il, "une vache au beau milieu d'un développement industriel à seulement 15 milles du centre de Montréal."

Voilà un problème qui se pose autour de beaucoup de villes du Canada; celui de l'utilisation mauvaise ou inefficace valeur immobilière, parce que les villes ont envahi les meilleures terres agricoles. Les citoyens mangent des fruits et des légumes cultivés à des centaines de milles plus loin, alors les vaches se nourrissent sur des gazons dispendieux près des villes.

It all started many generations ago when the present cities were mostly trading posts. Because of slow transportation, they were located in the most easily accessible spot, lying the closest to the centre of agricultural production. Nowadays, cities invade the good agricultural land, which sometimes, cannot be replaced with land of same quality in other areas. The vegetable growers have been chased away from around the cities — cities which now rub shoulders with the dairy farming districts.

The problem is therefore geographic, economic and social all at the same time.

It is geographic because cities cannot be moved and their expansion cannot be efficiently and harmlessly prevented. The expansion, however, could be controlled and directed. Using a proper interpretation of the soil maps available for the districts, the development can be directed towards the soil that are the least productive for agriculture, in any particular community. This calls automatically for urban zoning by government authorities. This urban zoning should be followed by a rural zoning of equivalent magnitude and efficiency in order to be effective, and helpful for the entire population.

If urban zoning specifies that sections are restricted for housing, industrial use, shopping development or for road construction likewise, rural zoning must specify what crops should be grown in each specific zone or portion thereof according to climate and soil limitations within the new economic environment.

The problem is therefore one of a changing economy in an area. The proper utilization of soil for agriculture means that soils are used to their best advantage to maximize net economic returns. As the economy changes so must land utilization. For instance, the large acreages used for the production of hay, fifty years ago, when the horse was the most important source of power, are now used for dairy farming. Likewise, areas used for dairy farming lying near cities need to be re-adapted, if physically possible, to the production of vegetables or other special crops which are now short in supply, high in demand and can be grown with our climate and soils.

The economic re-adaptation would undoubtedly require a social and technical re-adaptation of the farming population. It means that farmers who for generations have practiced dairy farming will need to adjust their skill and knowledge for the production, the shipment and the marketing of products they did not grow before. The difficulties of agriculture in sections of Quebec today result mainly from the inability of farmers to maximize their net returns within the new economic frame of the province.

To bring about a worthwhile reform in Quebec agriculture requires urban and rural zoning with a completely integrated program for the production, the processing and the marketing of the commodities according to consumption requirements at the regional, national and international levels in the near and the distant future.

Urban Zoning

Perhaps the most pressing need is urban zoning. City expansion and industrial developments around cities could be figured twenty years in advance. The area allocated for expansion should come from the most poorly adapted soils for the agricultural productions in the area. This would prevent the continuous encroachment of city developments over good land, and would prevent the increase in estate value which makes agriculture uneconomically feasible on land that has been purchased for speculation. Land purchased under those conditions sometimes remain idle and uncultivated for ten years or more around cities. Government subsidies for agriculture have been of little value when applied to such land, and cannot stop the speculation.

Le problème a commencé, il y a plusieurs générations, lorsque les villes actuelles étaient des postes de traite et de marché. Les moyens de transports étaient lents, il fallait que les villes soient situées aux endroits facilement accessibles au centre de la production agricole. Maintenant, les villes envahissent de la bonne terre agricole qui ne peut pas toujours être remplacée par de la terre d'égale valeur en d'autres endroits. Les maraîchers ont été chassés de la périphérie des villes, qui maintenant cotoie les districts de l'industrie laitière.

Le problème, par conséquent, est géographique, économique et social tout à la fois.

Il est géographique parce que les villes ne peuvent être déménagées et que leur expansion ne peut être enrayer efficacement et sans faire de tort. Cependant, l'envahissement peut être contrôlé et dirigé. Grâce à une bonne interprétation des cartes pédologiques l'expansion des villes peut être dirigée vers les sols les moins productifs pour l'agriculture. Ceci requiert donc, le zonage immédiat des villes, par le gouvernement. Mais le zonage des villes, devrait être suivi aussi d'un zonage rural d'une même amplitude et d'une même efficacité, afin d'être effectif et d'être utile à toute la population.

Si le zonage urbain spécifie quelles sections seront utilisées pour l'habitation, pour l'industrie, pour le centre d'achats ou pour les routes, de même, le zonage rural doit-il spécifier, quelles cultures seront pratiquées, dans toute une zone ou dans certains de ses secteurs, selon les limites imposées par le climat, les sols et le nouveau milieu économique.

Le problème en est donc un d'économie en évolution. L'utilisation efficace du sol pour l'agriculture veut dire, par conséquent, que les sols doivent être utilisés à leur meilleur avantage, afin de maximiser les recettes nettes. L'utilisation des terres doit changer avec l'évolution économique. Par exemple, il y a cinquante ans, le cheval était la force motrice principale et nécessitait de vastes étendues en foin, près des villes. Maintenant, ces superficies sont employées pour l'industrie laitière. Les fermes qui sont situées près des villes et qui pratiquent l'industrie laitière, doivent, elles aussi, être ré-adaptées, si cela est physiquement possible, à la production de légumes ou autres cultures spécialisées, dont l'approvisionnement est déficient, pour lesquelles la demande élevée et que nos sols et le climat permettent de cultiver.

La ré-adaptation économique, exigerait évidemment une ré-adaptation sociale et technique de la population. Cela signifie que les cultivateurs, qui ont pratiqué l'industrie laitière pendant des générations devront ajuster leur habileté et leurs connaissances à la production, l'expédition et la commercialisation de produits qu'ils n'ont jamais cultivés auparavant. Les difficultés actuelles pour l'agriculture de certains secteurs du Québec résultent principalement de l'incapacité des cultivateurs de maximiser les recettes nettes de la ferme, dans le nouveau contexte économique de la province.

Pour réussir une réforme efficace de l'agriculture au Québec, il faut zoner les villes et les campagnes. Il faut aussi appliquer un programme intégré quant à la production, la transformation et la commercialisation des produits selon les besoins présents et futurs de la région, de la nation et des autres pays.

Zonage urbain

Le besoin le plus pressant demeure le zonage urbain. L'agrandissement des villes et les développements industriels autour des villes pourraient être prévus pour vingt ans. L'étendue allouée pour l'expansion devrait être prise parmi les sols du voisinage, qui sont le moins adaptés à l'agriculture. Ce système empêcherait les empiètements

Rural Zoning

Around the limits of the future city development, agricultural zones should be established, indicating the proportions of market crops, special crops, dairy farming, poultry, pig, beef and sheep raising with woodlot management and forestry that could be tolerated in each zone. For instance, the first green belt around a city should be large enough to produce the fruits and vegetables that can be grown locally according to soil and climate, for the present and future needs of the region and if possible to provide for possible expansion of national and international markets. The area in fruit and vegetable should largely dominate over the area reserved for dairy farming and special field crops, such as sugar beet. The required rate of expansion for the zone of land for market crops in the next twenty years should be established.

In the next zone, dairy farming would dominate with small areas allowed for fruits and vegetables but large areas for special crops (soybean, tobacco, etc.) and special animal industry (piggery and poultry).

In the third zone, beef cattle and sheep could be maintained with special crops such as blueberry, cranberry etc. In the most remote areas, woodlots would dominate.

It is understood that any area that would be unsuitable for agriculture in any zone would be devoted to woodlot management and to recreational development.

All developments in all areas could be partially integrated in terms of storing, processing, packaging and marketing the products, thus favouring the decentralization of food processing industries and the development of local agricultural industries that would employ the locally available labour force. This would not prevent food industries from operating in the cities at the same time.

Social Adjustment

It is obvious that such an elaborate system of zoning would need a social readjustment of the agricultural population of Quebec for the implementation of the program. A lot of the technical information necessary for the implementation of the program exists at present. The most serious problem would be to readjust farmers into new technique of farming and new market conditions where the requirements and competition would differ from what they have experienced in the past.

It is unthinkable to force farmers into a type of agriculture that is unknown to them. It is possible, however, to use incentives that would encourage farmers to move faster into the right direction.

First: Government subsidies should be eliminated entirely and replaced with a system of premiums and rewards for successful attempts to shift the production towards the type of agriculture recommended in the particular zone. It means that a farmer practising woodlot management where he should be doing it would have as good a chance of being rewarded, as the successful farmer on a dairy farm in his appropriate zone.

Second: Unlimited sums of money at very low interest rate could be made available only to farmers who would like to adjust their production to the recommendations for their zone. The money could be used for drainage, irrigation, new buildings, new machinery, enlargement of the farm, etc.

Third: The research institutions in agriculture at Universities in cooperation with the government could set up a complete advisory, supervisory and diagnostic service system including surveys from farm soil to market facilities, laboratory tests for soils, feed, as well as, short re-training or refresher courses for farmers. The farmers would pay half and the government the other half of the contribution. This system would enable the farmer to

Continued on page 18

des villes sur les bonnes terres agricoles, ainsi que l'augmentation de la valeur immobilière des terres, qui rend l'agriculture non rentable sur des terres qui ont été achetées pour la spéculation. D'ailleurs, les terres achetées de cette façon demeurent non-cultivées, parfois, pendant dix années ou plus, autour des villes. Les subventions du gouvernement à l'agriculture ont peu de valeur, lorsque elles sont appliquées à ces terres, et n'arrêtent pas la spéculation.

Zonage rural

Autour des limites de la future ville, des zones agricoles devraient être établies, où l'on indiquerait les proportions des étendues employées pour les cultures de légumes, les cultures spécialisées, l'industrie laitière, l'élevage de volailles, de porcs, de boeuf, moutons, des boisés de fermes, et la forêt, qui seraient tolérées dans chaque zone. Ainsi la première zone verte devrait être assez étendue pour produire les fruits et légumes que les sols et le climat permettent de cultiver, pour satisfaire aux besoins présents et futurs de la région d'abord, et, ensuite de profiter si possible de la demande sur les marchés nationaux et internationaux. La superficie en fruits et légumes devrait être dominante dans cette zone. Le rythme d'agrandissement de la section maraîchère dans cette zone, devrait aussi être établi.

Dans la seconde zone, l'industrie laitière dominerait avec de faibles étendues pour fruits et légumes mais de grandes étendues pour des cultures spécialisées (soja, tabac, etc.) et de l'élevage spécialisé (volailles, porcs).

Dans la troisième zone, l'élevage du boeuf de boucherie et du mouton, serait maintenu avec des cultures spécialisées comme les bleuets, les canneberges, etc.

Dans les régions les plus éloignées, les boisés domineraient.

Cependant, toute étendue inapte à être cultivée dans quelque zone que ce soit, serait réservée pour des boisés de fermes ou des parcs récréatifs.

Tous les développements dans toutes les zones, seraient partiellement intégrés, quant à l'entreposage, la transformation, l'emballage et la commercialisation des produits. Ceci favoriserait la décentralisation de l'industrie alimentaire, qui emploierait de la main-d'oeuvre locale, mais n'empêcherait pas l'industrie alimentaire de fonctionner dans les villes.

Adaptation de la société

Un tel programme de zonage exigerait une ré-adaptation de la société agricole du Québec. Déjà, de nombreuses données techniques existent, qui permettraient de réaliser ce programme. Le problème le plus sérieux serait donc la ré-adaptation des cultivateurs à des nouvelles techniques de culture et à des conditions de marchés où les exigences et la concurrence diffèrent de tout ce qu'ils ont connu précédemment.

Il est impensable de forcer les cultivateurs à pratiquer une agriculture qui leur est inconnue. Il est possible, cependant d'utiliser des méthodes, qui les encourageraient à opérer le changement dans la bonne direction, le plus rapidement possible.

Premièrement: Les subventions gouvernementales devraient être totalement éliminées et remplacées par un système de primes et de récompenses pour les essais fructueux de changer la production agricole selon les recommandations du zonage. Un cultivateur qui s'occuperait d'un boisé, là où il devrait le faire, aurait autant de chance d'être récompensé que le spécialiste de l'industrie laitière dans la zone appropriée.

Deuxièmement: Des sommes d'argent illimitées, portant des taux d'intérêt très bas, pourraient être mises à la

Suite à la page 18

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

This month in the **FAMILY FARM** *Section*

Page 12

Getting the most out of package bees.
Tomato with earlier fruit set.

Page 13

The future of the apple industry in Quebec.

Page 14

Grant for the purchase of commercial fertilizers.

Page 15

Preparing Mink for Breeding.
World food program.

Page 16

Bulk Milk Tanks.
Over \$500,000 in aid for transport of fertilizers, seed grains, and livestock.

**PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN**



Marcel Derome of St-Jacques-le-Mineur, Laprairie, tending his bees. He has an apiary of forty-five hives.

GETTING BEST OUT OF PACKAGE BEES

Beekeepers in Canada import about 150,000 packages of honey bees from the southern and western United States every year, according to a bright new publication now being distributed free on request to the CDA's Information Division, Ottawa.

"Package Bees for Profit" is a 10-page illustrated brochure written by J. C. M. l'Arrivee and John E. Geiger of the federal experimental farm at Brandon, Manitoba. They tell how to order, how to "make the bees welcome" and how to get them started.

Information it contains:

Honey bees are sold by the pound.

Most Canadian beekeepers prefer the Italian race of honeybees because they are good honey producers.

Others favor the Caucasian and Carniolan races because they are more gentle.

Bees require plenty of water in the spring.

To build up strong colonies and obtain the highest yield of honey, package bees should be installed eight to

ten weeks before the main honey flow. April 10 to 30 is usually recommended for two-pound packages and May 5 to 24 for the three-pound package. Packages installed after May 24 seldom produce a profitable crop.

TOMATO WITH EARLIER FRUIT SET

A breakthrough has been achieved at Lethbridge Research Station in understanding the difference between early and late tomato varieties.

A plant breeder in the federal Department of Agriculture, Dr. Gavin A. Kemp, discovered that a recessive gene in the Earlinorth variety permits fruit set at night temperatures as low as 40° Fahrenheit.

Now he is transferring this characteristic from Earlinorth to other varieties; aiming to develop an earlier and large-fruited field tomato that will benefit the extensive tomato-growing industry in Canada.

Growers in South Alberta and South-west Ontario have been hampered for years because early fruit maturity is delayed by failure of the first flowers to set fruit when night temperatures go below the level of 55 to 60°F.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

THE FUTURE OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC*

Dr. Kemp said this disadvantage had reduced early market profits and, in areas with a short growing season, the total economic value of the tomato crop was less.

Dr. Kemp hopes that the new variety he is working on will have earlier maturity, higher yields, large fruit of improved flavor and crack-resistant skin. The tomatoes should also be firm enough to be harvested by mechanical pickers.

In his tests at Lethbridge, Dr. Kemp exposed plants in a growth room to night temperature of 40°F and day temperature of 70°F. The room was illuminated with 1,000 foot candles of light. The fruit set in one test was: Earlinorth 27%, Earlicrop 22%, Cold Set 11%, Marglobe 5%. In a series of tests with Earlinorth, Marglobe, their progeny and backcross generations it was found that the ability for fruit set at low temperatures was due to a single recessive gene in Earlinorth.

The incorporation of that characteristic in the new variety being developed will likely take five more years but should be of considerable economic importance to the industry, said Dr. Kemp.

(From "News from the Canada Department of Agriculture", No. 1096)



Yolande Belanger shows some fine tomatoes at Amos, Abitibi East.

"The time is coming for the apple growers of Quebec to review their situation and take thoughtful but bold decisions if they want to consolidate the position of the apple industry in this Province. With a state-controlled cider industry, an integrated by-products factory, increased controlled-atmosphere storage facilities, and crop insurance in sight, the growers will have at their disposal almost all the necessary tools to solve the difficult problem of orderly marketing of apples in Quebec. Will individualism and sentiment triumph over common sense and objectivity in the industry? The answer depends on the apple growers. In the past, the governments, both provincial and federal, have backed the efforts of the growers whenever they have united. The state is always willing to help those who are willing and able to help themselves."

These are the concluding remarks of Dr. Ernest Mercier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, in his address to the Quebec apple growers at the Botanical Garden in Montreal, on the occasion of their annual meeting.

In his speech, Dr. Mercier touched on the following points: crop insurance; assistance for growers who suffered crop losses in 1964; possibility of establishing an apple by-products factory in Quebec; a state-controlled cider-making plant; apple grading, exports and marketing; and the future of the Quebec Pomological Society.

* Summary of a speech to the members of the Quebec Pomological Society at the annual meeting, April 21st, 1965, Montreal.

Crop insurance

The present Canadian crop-insurance system does not provide enough protection for apple growers—especially the better ones—because the crop coverage (60% of the long-term average yield) is not high enough for crops such as apples where the damage risks are generally speaking fairly low. The Government has employed an actuary who is studying this problem in order to determine the appropriate premium for the present coverage, the desirability of raising the coverage percentage, the establishment of zones in the Province, etc.

Crop losses in 1964

Owing to the lack of crop insurance in Quebec, the Government has paid some \$210,000 to the 255 apple-growers whose crops in 1964 were below late frost at blossom-time last spring. 30% of the average as a result of the The maximum assistance was set at \$1,000 per grower.



Blossom time in a Quebec orchard

By-products factory

The Government recently engaged a firm of consultants to study the possibility of establishing an integrated apple by-products factory in Quebec. The feasibility report should be available soon. The Government hopes to have definite proposals to make to the apple growers before the end of 1965. In the meantime, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture and Colonization have completed the 1963 apple orchard census of Quebec.

Cider-making plant

It was recently announced by the Honourable Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, that the Government has instructed the Quebec Liquor Board to organize and operate a state-controlled cider plant in this Province. Such a decision had to be taken owing to the hesitation of the apple growers to organize the industry, the quite justifiable rivalry between cider makers, the need to standardize the quality of the products, and the existing network of stores and system of distribution of the liquor commission, etc.

Apple grading

The Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization will incorporate, in the regulations concerning the grading of agricultural products, the Canadian apple-grading standards recently adopted by the Government of Canada. Mr. Courcy hopes that the new regulations will be ready for the 1965 crop.

Exporting of apples

The export of Quebec apples to the United Kingdom is expanding because of the high quality of our product. It is hoped that Canadian apple growers will compete with the Italian, French, and American producers on the European Common Market if England ever joins it.

Apple marketing

As production outstrips consumption in Canada, orderly marketing of apple products will become increasingly difficult, unless a National Commission is

set up to organize, in cooperation with provincial marketing agencies, the selling of apples on domestic and foreign markets.

Apple growers should pay attention to marketing conditions and especially the handling of apples in chain stores and groceries. It is disgusting to see that apples are sometimes not handled any more carefully than potatoes.

The Quebec Pomological Society

The Quebec Pomological Society should transform itself into a syndicate or producers' board in order to have the power to raise a levy on apples sold. The strengthening of the powers of the growers is essential to the orderly marketing of apple products in Quebec and Canada. The Government may delegate these powers to the producers if they organize themselves and request them.

THE 1965 AGRICULTURAL MERIT CONTEST

Mr. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization announces that the Agricultural Merit Contest will be held this year in the first region, comprising the following sixteen counties: Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Chambly, Châteauguay, Deux-Montagnes, Huntingdon, Jacques Cartier, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Napierville, Soulanges, St-Jean, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, and Verchères.

To be eligible to take part in the contest, a farmer must reside in one of these counties and must have operated there a mixed farm of at least sixty acres during not less than the past five years.

A special invitation to take part in this competition is extended to participants in previous contests who have already won a title (other than that of Commander) in the Order of Agricultural Merit, and also to all farmers who have successfully taken part in a farm improvement competition.

It should be noted that the rules of the Agricultural Merit Contest were revised in 1962 and are now better suited to present conditions, especially as regards eligibility of contestants. More attractive prizes and rewards are also at stake.

Farmers wishing to enter for the contest this year (1965) are asked to contact their agronomes. The closing date for entries is the 15th of June.

In 1960, when the contest was last held in this region, the Gold Medal, title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, and certificate of Exceptionally Distinguished Merit were won by Mr. Edgar Larose of Grandville in Argenteuil County.

GRANT FOR THE PURCHASE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

The Honourable Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, wishes to continue a policy of land fertilization and offers to subsidize purchases of commercial fertilizers by Quebec farmers.

Beneficiaries

The benefits of this assistance policy are offered to any professional farmer working a farm of not less than 10 arpents.

Grants

The grant will amount to 30% of the purchase price of the commercial fertilizer up to a maximum of \$100 per farmer per year, and is payable only on fertilizers of the kinds listed below, bought and delivered between July 1st 1964 and June 30th, 1965.

Commercial fertilizers subsidized

The Act to Promote Land Fertilizing (8-9 Elizabeth II Chapter 59) applies to all of the following compound fertilizers: 0-20-20, 0-14-14, 0-15-30, 10-10-10, 6-12-12, 8-16-16, 5-20-10, 3-12-12, 2-10-20, 4-24-20, 2-12-12, 2-16-6, 4-32-12, 5-20-20, 5-8-11, 5-10-15, and also to the following simple fertilizers: superphosphate, stable superphosphate, Thomas phosphate, hyperphosphate, hyperpotassic, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, cyanamide, ammonium phosphate, muriate of potash, potassium sulphate, and urea.

Conditions

Any farmer wishing to take advantage of benefits offered under the Act to Promote Land Fertilizing must:

1. obtain from his dealer a bill (or bills) bearing the bill-head of the manufacturing company;
2. fill in the information form, giving: his Christian name and surname; the name of his parish and county; the range, postal address, and size of his farm, and the lot number or numbers. This form must be signed jointly by the purchasing farmer and the dealer;
3. send the completed information form and the bill(s) for the purchase of the fertilizer to the office of the agronome.

Ernest Mercier,
Deputy Minister of
Agriculture and Colonization.
Quebec, April 1st, 1965

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Costs of transporting commercial fertilizers from distributing centres to remote places are recognized to be comparatively heavy.

In order to equalize fertilizer costs to farmers throughout Quebec and to encourage the fertilization of our soils, the Honourable Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, is granting a subsidy for the transport of commercial fertilizers.

Beneficiaries

The benefits of this assistance policy are offered to any professional farmer working a farm of not less than 10 arpents.

Grant

1. The department of Agriculture and Colonization will repay shipping charges incurred by farmers for the transport of commercial fertilizers in excess of \$2.00 a ton, according to a scale approved by the Minister and up to a maximum of 5 tons per farmer per year. This grant will be paid only for the transport of fertilizers of the kinds listed below, purchased and delivered between July 1st 1964 and June 30th, 1965;

2. This subsidy applies only to fertilizers distributed by Quebec manufacturers;

3. The subsidy applies to all of the following compound fertilizers: 0-20-20, 0-14-14, 0-15-30, 10-10-10, 6-12-12, 8-16-16, 5-20-10, 3-12-12, 2-10-20, 4-24-20, 2-12-12, 2-16-6, 4-32-12, 5-20-20, 5-8-11, 5-10-15,

and also to the following simple fertilizers: superphosphate, stable superphosphate, Thomas phosphate, hyperphosphate, hyperpotassic, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, cyanamide, ammonium phosphate, muriate of potash, potassium sulphate, and urea.

Mode of payment

This grant will be paid to the purchasing farmer at the same time as the 30% subsidy on the cost price of the fertilizer.

Conditions

The farmer must:

1. get his dealer to make sure that the price of the fertilizer and the cost of shipping it are marked separately on the invoice;
2. send this invoice to the Agronome's Office together with the information form which must accompany his claim for the grant for the purchase of commercial fertilizer.

Ernest Mercier,
Deputy Minister of
Agriculture and Colonization.
Quebec, April 1st, 1965.

Preparing Mink for Breeding

By Stephen Poliquin, agronome



An alert and healthy mink poses for the photographer.

Successful breeding of mink, with improvement in the quality of their offspring, depends on two essential factors: good condition of the animals and the carrying out of a definite mating programme.

Good condition of breeding animals

The mating of mink is generally easier when the animals are in good physical condition. The reproductive function calls for a lengthy preparatory period covering several weeks or even months.

Good condition is reflected in the appearance and behaviour of the animals. Fat mink—male or female—are poor breeders and often produce poor results. Just before mating, breeding animals should be active and fairly thin, but not skinny or emaciated (a condition foreboding more or less imminent death).

Anybody who sees a wild mink in its natural state will notice that it is not fat. On the other hand, a mink reared in captivity, confined in a small cage, takes little exercise and is apt to put on weight from overeating, which again slows down its activities and makes it lazy and, as a result, its reproductive system is finally affected.

It is quite easy to recognize a herd of mink in good condition by entering their quarters when a meal is being got ready for them: if the sound of the pails or food containers leaves them indifferent and silent, it is a sign that they are too fat. During the few weeks before mating, all the breeding animals should be awake, alert, and on the move at least an hour before feeding time.

Definite mating programme

In addition to the care taken in get-

ting the animals in good condition for reproduction, preparations for breeding also call for the drawing-up of a well-defined programme of matings.

A good way to improve the quality of the breeding stock quickly is to mate the best males of a good line with the best females of the same line. This procedure is a basic means of normal progress. Although, in some cases, the crossing of two different lines of the same variety may improve the prolificacy and hardiness of mink, this method does not promote the sought-after uniformity of type demanded by the market, and the desired results are likely to be delayed and often disappointing.

In February, it is wise to check the fur colour of the breeding animals. Those which have kept their proper colour at that time should be mated together: their litters may prove to be a most valuable source of future breeding stock for next fall.

Mating should also be planned to suit market requirements. While the numerous mutations of ranch mink have the advantage of maintaining and even stimulating demand for pelts, they also have the disadvantage of leading some non-specialized mink raisers to make experiments in mating which generally turn out to be of small benefit. Following the results of sales of the previous December and January, the mink breeder is quite well aware of the market requirements and general tendency for each variety of mink. Briefly, mink production must follow market trends.

Improvement of the quality and uniformity of this production will be furthered by a closer study of the genetic make-up of the different lines and attention to the results of previous matings of the breeding animals as recorded on their cards or in a register.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Many countries around the world have benefited from the World Food Program since it went into operation on New Year's Day, 1963.

And Canada is playing a leading role

After the United States and West Germany, Canada is the largest contributor to the WFP, to which some 70 countries are committed to provide about \$94 million in commodities, services, and cash. At the outset in 1963, Canada pledged \$5 million (two-thirds in commodities and the balance in cash) and last December she in-

creased her commitment by another \$2 million.

Canadian food contributions include dairy products, wheat and wheat flour, fish, dried eggs, and meat products. These have been shipped, under instructions from the WFP, to 21 countries in Asia, Africa, the Mid-East, and Latin America.

The World Food Program, sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, represents a joint effort by governments to make food available to meet emergencies, for school nutrition programs and to aid economic and social development in under-developed areas.

In its first two years, the World Food Program approved about 100 economic and social development and school meals projects in 50 countries. During the same period, the WFP answered 22 requests for food to meet emergencies. Among those helped were refugees in the Congo, and families and individuals left homeless by a hurricane in Thailand, a volcanic eruption in Bali, floods in Syria and Brazil, and a cyclone in Pakistan.

(From "News from the Canada Department of Agriculture", No. 1111)

FLAVORS OF FOODS UNDER ANALYSIS

What researchers are doing with apple juice at Summerland, B.C. these days is everybody's business.

For instance they've broken down the volatile portion of the flavor component into 55 chemicals. And identified 35 of them.

This may not mean much to the man who drinks apple juice—yet. But John S. Matthews of CDA's research station at Summerland, points out that the new and unusual science employed in the work is leading to control and improvement of the flavor of many of the items in our diet—fresh and processed fruits, vegetables and dairy products.

The work was made possible by gas chromatography, used in the study of things that vaporize, and by the development of new techniques of extracting and concentrating the flavor components.

Now minute components can be detected in foodstuffs, drinks, perfumes and in the rumen of cattle. Even the head space in canned food can be almost completely analyzed in a matter of minutes.

From: *Farm News*, Ottawa, No. 1082

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

BULK MILK TANKS

This method of cooling and storage is becoming increasingly common. If you are thinking of getting a bulk milk tank, you would do well to ask yourself the following questions before deciding what type of tank to buy:

1. Do you know what size of tank you will need?
2. What type of tank do you want to buy: (a) direct expansion?
(b) ice-bank?
3. Do you know whether there is a good repair service in your district?
4. Is your milk-house or dairy big enough to hold the tank?
5. Are the floor and foundations strong enough to bear the weight of the tank? (The tank will have to remain on the level so that the quantity of milk it contains can be gauged accurately).
6. Is the road leading to your milk-house passable at all seasons of the year for a milk-tanker weighing several tons?
7. In anticipation of installing a pipeline, is your milk-house too far from the barn? (Note that regulations call for a distance of not less than ten feet between the door of the dairy barn and the door of the milk-house.)
8. Is your electrical wiring system adequate to carry the power needed to operate the tank you want to buy?
9. Have you a supply of hot and cold water for washing and cooling?
10. Is your milk-house insulated so as to reduce heating costs?
11. Are you familiar with the recommendations and regulations concerning the use of bulk cooling tanks?

Size of bulk tank needed if milk is collected every two days

If milk is collected every two days, a tank big enough to hold the milk from five milkings will be required. Estimate the largest yield of milk you are likely to get from your herd in one day (in pounds) and multiply it by $2\frac{1}{2}$. This will tell you the weight of milk from five milkings. Divide this weight by 10 to convert to imperial gallons. If you expect an increase in milk yield, buy a somewhat bigger tank.

N.B. This information was taken from bulletin 934, entitled "Bulk Milk Cooling", written by members of the staff of the University of Vermont and revised in May, 1960.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

MANURE vs. CHEMICAL FERTILIZER FOR PASTURES

Commercial fertilizers and manure do a better job when used together in a fertility program than when each is used alone.

At least that has been the finding in 10 years of tests on Canada Department of Agriculture project farms in Prince Edward Island.

W. N. Black, head of the crops section at the CDA's Charlottetown Experimental Farm, provides this data:

Plots manured every three years and given an annual spring application of 600 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre produced an average of 18.2 tons of green forage per acre.

Plots manured every three years and given an annual fall application of 600 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre produced an average of 17.08 tons of green forage each year.

Plots manured every three years and given an annual fall application of 300 pounds of 5-10-10 and an annual mid-July application of 300 pounds of 5-10-10 produced 16.82 tons of green forage.

Plots given no manure but fertilized with 600 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre each fall produced 14.14 tons of green forage.

Plots given manure alone produced 12.40 tons of green forage.

The check plots which received no manure and no chemical fertilizers produced only 9.69 tons of green forage annually.

Mr. Black says that if manure is available and the land is level, fall application of manure to pasture land is most desirable. This practice is normally restricted due to the shortage of barnyard manure. If applied in the spring, care must be exercised to insure that the manure is well rotted or lightly applied, otherwise, growth may be seriously retarded or even choked out.

OVER \$500,000 IN AID FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FERTILIZERS, SEED GRAINS, AND LIVESTOCK

In its budget for 1965-1966, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization has allowed for an expenditure of over half a million dollars in the form of subsidies for the transport of commercial fertilizers, seed grains, and animals for slaughter.

Total outlay on the new subsidy for the transport of fertilizers, which is akin to those already granted for the shipment of agricultural limestone and of animals for slaughter, will be about \$275,000. The Government will reimburse shipping charges in excess of \$2 a ton, on up to five tons of commercial



Luc and Marcel Dion with Prince and Fido in a lush pasture on their father's farm at Adamsville in Brome County.

fertilizer per farmer, in accordance with rates established for different regions throughout the Province. By thus, in effect, equalizing the price of fertilizers in Québec, the Government seeks to help farmers in the remoter rural regions to obtain them at a cost that is not prohibitive and thereby to increase the fertility of their soil and the profitability of their operations. The grants involved will range from \$1 to \$12 a ton depending on the location of the farm.

With a view to increasing the yield of cereal crops in Québec, the Government has allocated \$200,000 to provide aid for the transport of seed grains. By paying the greater part of the cost of shipping seed grains from Québec or Montréal to regions remote from these distributing centres, the Government seeks to equalize the cost of such cereal seed to the farmers. This policy applies only to registered or certified varieties of cereals recommended by the Québec Seed Board.

Introduced in 1960 to make costs of shipping livestock to abattoirs uniform throughout Québec and so to help farmers who are not situated near such centres, the policy of assistance for the transport of live animals for slaughter is to be modified as regards its four zones of application. The number of counties in which farmers will be eligible for the grants is being raised from 22 to 24 by the addition of Compton and Stanstead. In zone 4 which will henceforth include Matane, Matapédia, and Rimouski, the subsidy is to be increased as follows: from \$3 to \$6 a head for cattle; from 50 cents to \$1.50 for calves; and from 50 cents to \$1 for sheep and lambs. These modifications will involve an additional expenditure of \$63,000 during the fiscal year 1965-1966.

It was amazing how deft his strokes were and fascinating to see the figure taking shape.

23rd December 1964: In the evening I went to catch lobsters. The technique used is to make a torch out of rags and diesel oil. Two men operate in the water and two on shore carry a suitable container (in our case, a garbage can). The light disturbs the lobsters and, as they scuttle away, the assistant pounces on them with his bare hands. I was most impressed with the way in which they leaped over the boulders, completely oblivious of jagged edges and narrow crevices between.

After leaving Laperousse Bay, we went over past Rano Raraku. My first view of the statues and by moonlight. Most impressive — immense stone statues, some erect, others lying on their backs. One is reminded of the poem "Ozymandias of Egypt" by Shelly. Mute Testimony of an ancient greatness. It must have required immense zeal to make these things, and their culture must have been most sophisticated to have reached such heights of artistic endeavour. It is all very sad to reflect on, but nevertheless an eternal commentary on the history of an isolated race.

24th December 1964: Christmas Eve. Attended a slaughter in the morning. Facilities are primitive. A tree stump with a strategically placed branch held the cow's head so that it could be pithed and then bled. Very slow butchers. We obtained 20 kg. of beef for the camp.

In the afternoon went out to the sheep ranch with Sr. Rodriguez, the manager. There were big groves of eucalyptus trees all around and everywhere sheep, horses and cattle were grazing, framed against a background of the blue Pacific. The Rodriguez's have a cozy home. A lovely garden with sweet smelling jasmin, bouganvillea, poinsettia, dahlias, lillies, geraniums and others.

There are some 40,000 sheep on the ranch which is operated by the Chilean Navy. These sheep are raised for wool, which is exported; and to supply the meat for the population. The sheep are Chilean Merino. Ewes are bred in January and lambs are born in June. These sheep are grazed on native unimproved pasture. In spots this appeared good to me but in others the grasses had been largely replaced by weeds. Some 60 men are employed on the farm and the sheep are herded on horseback. As would be expected, parasitism is a problem and control is attempted by periodic drenching.

25th December 1964: Christmas Day. After Breakfast, David and I cut up the side of beef for dinner. We made two-20 lb. roasts, one we cooked, the other we froze.

In the middle of the morning, we were invited over to one of the local homes for lunch. It turned out to be a form of gigantic clambake, called a curanto. In a large pit containing heated stones, banana leaves, pork, tuna fish, taro, sweet potatoes and corn had been placed and the whole thing cooked by steaming. After lunch, five of us walked up big Rano Kao volcano. I was most interested to see a whole village of houses made from flat stones set against the side of the hill. They were elongated in shape and faced the Pacific, just opposite the bird islands. Many of the boulders had carvings of strange bird-like creatures.

28th December 1964: Went up to bleed and T.B. test the cattle at the farm. This provided a little excitement as they were not used to being roped. We bled and tested a total of 20 cows.

Today was the first day of medical examinations. Some confusion while we got our system of processing straightened out. I got my first human samples today.

1st January 1965: New Year's Day. Got up at 0545 to go out with some of the natives to gather Totoro reeds at Rano Raraku. This is the quarry where all the big statues were produced. There are statues in all stages of production to be seen.

We watched the men and boys up to their waists in the crater swamp pulling reeds. These reeds are about 8 ft. to 10 ft. long and they are forcibly pulled out and gathered into bundles. These are then dried and can be used for thatching.

4th January 1965: Today was one of those days when we suffered from what I call the "manana complex." We were supposed to test the leprosarium cattle in the morning but our guide didn't show up on time. When he did, we were put off until a later date at which time he didn't appear. In the afternoon, we were supposed to attend a sheep slaughter. When we were finally taken there, it was all over. We, therefore, went over to the leprosarium to find that they had let their cows out after keeping them in all morning. Anyway, we got some nice melons from the nuns and were shown over the garden.

28th January 1965: Today one of the patients at the hospital received a blood transfusion — Canadian and American blood. This was most enthusiastically received, and the other patients all wanted them as well. I think the people

genuinely respect and like us, and this is very heartening. From being a group of strange-looking people, they have now become friends with names and characters.

29th January 1965: The typical Easter Island house is made of cement and sits in a plot of about five acres. It is usually surrounded by a neat stone wall — there is no shortage of stones and the whole of the village of Hanga Roa is divided up by stone walls. Around the house, there are usually a number of trees — mirotahiti, bamboo, eucalyptus, palms and others. Other fruit trees, such as bananas, avocados, guavas, and figs are usually present. In addition, there are many flower; geraniums grow effortlessly and bear profusely. Vegetables for home use are grown on this plot of land, the chief varieties being: sweet potatoes, yams, taro, squash and melons. The population receives a free ration of mutton from the government, and, in addition, some of them fish for game fish, such as tuna, which are plentiful in the waters around the Island. Associated with each house is usually one or two milk cows. Their calves are tethered close to the house so that their mothers can be enticed up to the house for milking. Milking is done by securing the hind legs with a thong. Then, the man or his wife, or both, squats down beside the cow with a suitable container and in fierce competition with the calf, attempts to milk the cow. They tire easily and it is usually a one-hand operation. Attached to the house is also the family steed which is secured by a thin rope and usually remains saddled, ready for an instant get-away. This of course leads to wet backs and saddle sores, complicated by the fact that the saddles are usually very old, uneven, and literally, in most cases, tied together with string.

There are some 1,000 horses and 2,000 cattle owned by the people on the island. These graze on communal pasture and are identified by brands. I felt that these numbers are too great for the Island and selection and consequent reduction should be carried out. There is evidence of overgrazing and erosion.

There are about 400 pigs, mostly owned by the Government and kept on the Island's farm. Numerous chickens are seen around the village and there are a few geese, and even peacocks.

6th February 1965: To date have collected some 400 blood smears, 300 anal smears and 200 fecal samples. So far, we have T.B. tested some 200 cows and have blood sera from 80 cows, 125 sheep, and 15 pigs. I have

Continued on page 18

Continued from page 11

keep up-to-date on new methods and means of farming and also would keep the scientists informed of the most pressing needs of Quebec agriculture. The net result of this system would be a lower cost of production and increased benefits in the future.

The time is running out for the Quebec agriculture because the economy of the non-farming society evolves at a faster and faster rate which agriculture has not yet been able to match.

I do not deny the usefulness of some of the studies underway, but it will not be efficient unless it is accompanied right now with constructive steps that will lead to the implementation of a complete system of planned urban and rural zoning. Why wait till all the studies are completed? Do it now. Let us take the cows away from our suburban lawns!

Suite de la page 11

disposition seulement des cultivateurs, qui voudraient adapter leurs productions selon le zonage. Les sommes pourraient être employées pour drainage, irrigation, nouveaux bâtiments, nouvelles machines, agrandissement de la ferme etc.

Troisièmement: Les institutions de recherches univer-

sitaires, en co-opération avec le gouvernement pourraient instituer un service de diagnostics, d'aviseurs et de supervision, qui comprendrait à partir des relevés de sols jusqu'aux relevés des marchés, des analyses de sols, d'ali-ments etc. ainsi que des cours de courte durée pour la ré-adaptation et la ré-orientation des cultivateurs. Les agriculteurs paieraient la moitié et le gouvernement l'autre moitié de ce système. Ainsi le cultivateur serait à date sur les techniques récentes de l'agriculture alors que le scientifique serait tenu au courant des besoins les plus pressants de l'agriculture du Québec. Les résultats d'un tel système seraient un abaissement du coût de production et des bénéfices accrus pour les cultivateurs.

Le temps est critique pour l'agriculture Québécoise, parce que l'économie de la société non-agricole évolue de plus en plus rapidement à un rythme que l'agriculture n'a pas pu atteindre jusqu'à présent.

Je ne nie pas l'utilité de certaines des études en cours actuellement, mais elles ne seront efficaces que si elles sont accompagnées de démarches positives pour établir un système complet urbain et rural.

Pourquoi attendre que les études soient terminées? Il faut agir maintenant. Eloignons les vaches de nos gazons de banlieues.

Continued from page 17

made parasite collections from sheep, cattle and pigs and by means of a questionnaire have tried to collect information on the sheep population. In addition, I have made collections of insects for Dr. Vickery and plant yeasts for Dr. Blackwood, (professors at Macdonald College).

Spent most of the morning packing this stuff and in tidying up the lab in preparation to handing it over to the Chilean Authorities.

8th February 1965: Did some trading for a pair of bracelets. Haven't got much left to trade with. Trade goods that were in demand were clothes, soap and cigarettes. Dress materials were also very popular, since the Easter Island matrons tended to take the larger sizes of dresses.

10th February 1965: Up at 0530 to have a look for the "Cape Scott" — no signs of her. She finally appeared steaming very sedately and sure of herself about 0730 hours. By 0850 she had anchored. We were all packed and ready to go so that no time was lost getting our specimens aboard.

11th February 1965: Handing over ceremonies of the camp to the Governor. Shell necklaces, flowers and speeches. The camp is being left as a permanent biological station on the Island.

12th February 1965: At 1830 hours, we said farewell to the pretty little Easter Island of Rapa Nui (Easter Island) — the navel of the world — with its three great volcanoes, its stone statues, its burial mounds, its caves, its

acres of stony ground and its greensward and hospitable people, — still relatively unspoiled. One wonders for how long. Obviously the people are

restless. One wonders who will carry on the old traditions when the older people pass on. I sincerely hope someone does.



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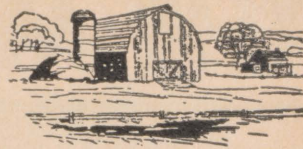
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NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



NOTES FROM THE OFFICE

You will notice in the July issue of the Journal a fine article on the Cité des Jeunes written by the Director-General, M. L. M. Carrier, which he submitted on the request of the Q.W.I., but which was unfortunately too long for our pages.

CONVENTION TIME

Convention time is almost here,
Old and young will all be there,
Now there's no expense — they'll pay your fare!
Very many new friends you'll make,
Every problem will be at stake;
Not a minute you'll have to spare —
Too much excitement going on up there;
Institute pride we must show —
On to the Annual we must go
Never to let down our Institute goal.

Phyllis Sisco, Tomifobia, Que.

THE FWIC BOARD MEETING

the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada was held April 20-22 at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa. Mrs. Ossington, President, and Mrs. McGibbon, 1st Vice-President, represented Quebec. Representatives from all Provinces attended, under the leadership of the National President, Mrs. Philip Matheson, Oyster Bed Bridge, P.E.I.

Reports on provincial projects include the 'Make Canada Lovelier' Centennial project which has achieved great publicity in every province. Paint-up-Clean up-anti-litter campaigns, seem to appeal to all our members.

It is planned to present eleven chairs to the library of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre in Charlottetown, one from each Provincial WI and one from FWIC. The Provincial chairs will carry the Province's coat-of-arms embroidered on the backs and the National chair the National coat-of-arms. Chairs to represent the Northwest Territories and the Yukon will be added later.

The main Centennial project, the Canadian Mosaic, a history of the development of crafts in each province, is almost ready for final editing. An Editor-in Chief will shortly be selected. The FWIC has requested a grant from

the Centennial Commission to help pay the publishing costs, but no decision has been announced by them to date.

The Tweedsmuir Competitions were discussed and slides shown of some samples of drawn-thread work, which, with a poem about any phase of Canada's past 100 years, and the usual Tweedsmuir Village History, are the subjects for the 1967 competitions.

A short story, not longer than 2500 words, based on a Canadian historical fact, is the subject chosen for the Senator Cairine Wilson trophy for 1967.

One session was devoted to the Associated Country Women of the World and the Conference to be held Dublin in September 1965 and a short briefing was held for national and provincial delegates.

Some of the convenors' reports contained recommendations which will be returned to the Provincial Convenors for further study by the members. Members will hear more of this from their Provincial Convenors.

Great interest was shown throughout the provinces in the proposed visit of Miss Liliana Perara of Ceylon who will be coming to Canada to study the work for the Canadian Women's Institutes from July 1st to mid September.

Miss Perara, who is an extension worker for the Ceylon Women's Institutes (Mahila Samiti), will travel on a UNESCO Travel Grant but will be provided hospitality and means for study by Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. W.I.'s while in Canada.

It is proposed that each province will furnish six articles peculiar to that province as an International Handicraft display at the A.C.W.W. Conference in Ireland. From the tentative reports presented, it would seem that Canadian Handicrafts should be very worthwhile seeing.

It was reported that about two hundred Canadian women are expected to attend this conference in Dublin in September.

Tentative plans for the next F.W.I.C. convention to be held at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, June 1967, were discussed and left with the Committee in charge for further action.

E. C. Ossington

50 YEARS A WI MEMBER

FROM COWANSVILLE WI, Missisquoi County, we received this interesting item:

On April 6, 1965, at a meeting of the Cowansville WI, held at the residence of Mrs. W. D. Smith on Church St., Mrs. B. Miner of Cowansville celebrated her 50th anniversary as a WI member. Mrs. Miner was presented with a gold brooch set with blue stones and a beautiful corsage of blue and gold flowers — the QWI colors. Mrs. Leon Jordan of Sutton, who is also a WI member, was a visitor for the occasion and pinned the corsage on her mother. The presentation was made by Mrs. I. Haines, who congratulated Mrs. Miner on behalf of the group and wished her many more years with the WI.

The Cowansville WI was organized in 1912 and Mrs. Miner joined it in the spring of 1914. Among the Executive at that time were Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Cedric Cotton and Miss E. L. Baker. The early meetings were held in the old Council Chambers near the bridge on South St. One year they packed 24 baskets containing full course Christmas dinners for the needy of the vicinity.

Mrs. Miner has been president of the branch many times, acted on the Executive and held many convenorships. On July 4, 1961 she received a Provincial Life Membership in recognition of her most valuable and consistent work in the Institute. She is still a very faithful member and does as much as her health will permit.

Among the highlights that stand out in Mrs. Miner's memory were the Seventh Bi-Annual Convention held at Macdonald College in 1931 at which she was a delegate, and of being a winner in a hat making contest using kitchen utensils and gadgets.

Mrs. Miner also writes poetry and has had many of her poems published locally and in the Sherbrooke Daily Record.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

ABITIBI EAST: MALARTIC visited Institute for Retarded Children, with candies and gifts for everyone; Knitting Club formed to provide mitts for needy school children; demonstration of meat pies with recipes given; demonstration of a baby dress, and lady's sheath dress. **ABITIBI:** Mrs. Ducker showed slides of her trip to England; several recipe books distributed to members; held successful card party.

ARGENTEUIL: ARUNDEL held sewing class under Mrs. Wells; for roll call, named a Sunday dinner which can be prepared on Saturday; enjoyed card party after business meeting. **BROWNSBURG** enjoyed annual supper; saw slides by Mr. J. Golphin on his recent trip to British Isles. **DALESVILLE-LOUISA** enjoyed a Name the Flower contest with potted plants given as prizes; observed silence in memory of a faithful member, Mrs. A. Kennedy. **FRONTIER** were entertained by a play put on by a group of members; roll call answered by an interesting anecdote about grandparents; donated to Senior Citizen's Home; discussed Fair plans. **JERUSALEM-BETHANY** heard talk on gardening by Mr. Emmett and saw demonstration of flower arrangement by Mrs. Emmett; paper on Education by Mrs. D. Rogers; Mrs. L. Boa and Mrs. S. Walker, members, were presented with silver thimbles in appreciation of their lengthy service on the work committee; demonstration on cancer dressings given by Mrs. Ogilvie; sold a quilt made by members. **MILLE ISLES** donated to Senior Citizens Home in memory of two deceased members; contributed to Book Prizes for Morin Height High School. **MORIN HEIGHTS** assisted at Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic. **PIONEER** enjoyed a luncheon; each member named a doctor who has contributed much to his country and in what field; papers heard on Exercise, on International Peace Garden, on Education and the need to expand our learning; welcomed Mrs. Stephens, County President, who spoke on the W.I. **UPPER LACHUTE EAST END** had as their guest Mr. A. Paulsen, local florist and gardener who spoke on care and planting of plants, followed by question and answer period; donated two quilts to Red Cross, one of which was made by a senior member.

BROME: AUSTIN gave Life Membership to Mrs. C. J. Bryant. **SOUTH BOLTON** arranged for a re-wiring of their club house; "face-lifting" of the hall and grounds adopted as Centen-

nial project. **SUTTON** held discussion on education, schools, and the rising school tax; heard papers on reforestation and on maple products; three quilt tops turned in for Red Cross.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD had demonstration on making pretty Easter basket by Mrs. Wolodarsky; heard readings by Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Allen. **DEWITVILLE:** Mr. E. Burgess, Assistant District Scout Commissioner spoke on Family Camping; held Nearly-New sale. **DUNDEE** heard a paper on how to freeze eggs; held "safety-on-the-farm" quiz. **FRANKLIN CENTRE** gave suggestions for entertaining a shut-in; held successful benefit card party; demonstration on making braided and crocheted rugs from scraps of material, given by Mrs. Barr; held silent auction; **HEMMINGFORD** heard Mr. L. Beaudin, Agronome, speak on Farm Beautification Competition of the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture for Centennial project; Mrs. Schimmelpfeng, a new member, gave a most interesting talk on chinchilla raising with question period following; the small live chinchilla she brought to the meeting added much interest. **HOWICK:** Mrs. Greig gave a paper on home decorating with ideas and pictures showing different ways of arranging furniture, followed by discussion; Mrs. Chisholm demonstrated a Cheese Cake with cherry pie filling, and "Dream-Whip"; held apron contest. **HUNTINGDON** heard interesting talk on Home Nursing by Mrs. Sidney Smith, hospital nurse; made special collection for needy family; answered roll call "where I met my husband" and concluded that country dances are good place to meet a future partner. **ORMSTOWN:** Mr. Peter Finlayson spoke on Specialization in Farming, comparing farms to-day with the family farm 50 years ago; Mrs. A. Baird gave a talk and showed slides of her trip to British Isles.

COMPTON: CANTERBURY gave sunshine basket to an older member; **COOKSHIRE** heard prize-winning speech by a school pupil for a trip to Youth Pilgrimage to United Nations; heard report on nursery work in Winnipeg for children of working mothers; **EAST ANGUS** welcomed two new members; **SCOTSTOWN** saw slides of their sewing class held during the winter; sent stamps to SOS Children's Village in Austria.

GATINEAU: BRECKENRIDGE held contest on Flowers starting with each letter of the alphabet; planned their exhibits for Ottawa and Aylmer Fairs; blanket donated by Mrs. L. Brady sold to raise branch funds; sale of seeds and bulbs. **EARDLEY** donated cash prizes to local Protestant and Catholic schools; sold quilt made by members to raise branch funds. **RUPERT** celebrated their 39th Anniversary with a dinner at Wakefield Hotel, with 4 charter members present; heard paper on drugs for hay fever; roll call gave hints on how to get to sleep; cleared substantial sum on banquet. **WAKEFIELD:** Mrs. L. Cross, resident school teacher, reported on progress made in this area re Regional Schools, collected for Cancer Society; held contest on how many words can be made from the word education.

MEGANTIC: INVERNESS heard paper on agriculture; socks, mitts and aprons brought in, and a star-applied quilt ready for quilting. **KINNEAR'S MILLS** heard paper on Home Economics; named a household material in use 50 years ago.

MISSISQUOI: COWANSVILLE acquired a new Canadian Maple Leaf Flag; enjoyed visit of the County President; enjoyed interesting account, illustrated by maps and slides, of a vacation in a houseboat through the Thousand Islands; gift presented to a member in recognition of her 50 years as a member of the W.I. **DUNHAM** entertained the County President; collected donations to assist families in local fire disaster. **FORDYCE:** new Canadian flag presented to the branch; program by Agriculture convener on Trees, Weeds and Vegetables; welcomed County President as guest speaker; each member paid \$2.00 talent money. **STANBRIDGE EAST:** roll call asked for practical ideas about raising money; held White Elephant sale; 29 persons attended and enjoyed sewing course under Mrs. Wells; Fashion Show and Tea held on the last day of the course.

PAPINEAU: LOCHABER welcomed two new members; started filling Share-A-Loaf cards; donated to Buckingham School for Retarded Children; contest on naming doctors, nurses, and druggist who received early education at Lochaber school.

PONTIAC: BRISTOL donated to Save the Children Fund; **CLARENDON:** Mr. J. Tracy showed slides taken when he was in employ of Dept. of Northern Affairs, of his work among Eskimos;

assisting in Coffee Cart service in local hospital: FORT COULONGE: reading on Kitchens, Then and Now; bought Coupon #367 in memory of a late member; QUYN: French course which has been running for some time was completed, those who attended being well pleased with the progress made: SHAWVILLE held button contest with prize given for the best collection, and one for the largest collection; donated to Boy Scout Association; sale of homemade cookies: Wyman-Emside: Local boy who has attended Macdonald College gave most instructive talk on Agriculture; contest on most words made from word agriculture.

QUEBEC: VALCARTIER remembered shut-ins at Easter; collected for Red Cross; held quiz on new Canadian Flag.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND answered roll call by bringing in something new made out of something old—a variety of articles was displayed; contest on drop cookies won by Mrs. R. Taylor, and Mrs. G. Perkins: DENISON MILLS collected old Christmas cards to be sent to Limbless Ex-Service men and missions; knitted articles made for Christmas stockings; Mrs. Carson brought Memory Book; collected used nylons to be sent to Korea; for roll call each member brought a mystery parcel for sale. GORE welcomed a new member; heard reading on "Tons of Cards"; 600 cancer squares and 2 pair bed socks donated to Cancer Society at Drummondville; cards sent to sick friends. MELBOURNE RIDGE heard reading on The Farmer's Plight; donated to Dixville School for Retarded; donated \$50 to Farm Forum Picnic Area; decided on prizes for Branch Specials at Richmond Fair; remnant sale from Bruck's held netting funds for the branch; also a rummage sale: RICHMOND HILL as roll call brought a kitchen utensil for sale, proceeds to go to School for Retarded Children; successful remnant sale held; donations from Mrs. J. Mason and Miss B. Mason sold to raise funds. RICHMOND HILL YOUNG WOMEN welcomed two new members; donated to Save the Children Fund; Mr. L. Brooks showed moving pictures he had taken of Western Canada. SHIPTON: Rev. Westman gave resume of work of the Goodwill Welfare Fund to which the branch donated; held citizenship contest; canvassed for Cancer Society. SPOONER POND: Contest on largest number of words made from word Agriculture, won by Mrs. McCart; sold a pair of hurricane lamps donated by Mrs. H. Blanchard; cards signed by members sent to the sick; donated to Save the Children Fund.



by Norma E. Holmes

Dear Min:

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra, la! I have a great urge for new clothing to match, but I think I will be like the poor child my sister had in school. Someone said to her one day, "Say, Lily, you've got a new dress." Lily shook her head and laughed, "Oh no, I ain't" she said, "don't never look for nothing new on me."

I mentioned before our 'girl of the golden west', my next farm neighbour, Edie. Well, of course we got her into the Institute, and of course, being new — and unsuspecting — they immediately nominated her for a convenorship, agriculture (may be they thought it would be like being bilingual — she would know both western and eastern agriculture) and she, I suppose a bit flattered, being new, poor child, accepted.

However, she takes her job seriously. So there are distinct squirms of uneasiness when she gets up to report at meetings. As you know, one of our national projects is 'Making Canada Lovelier' and when, at one meeting, she mentioned that we could start in our own neighbourhood cleaning up such things as parts of old machinery and old fence rails near the houses, everyone avoided looking at Belle Simpson who has plenty of old spare parts

and fence rails near her home and Belle, who also knows she has spare parts and fence rails, got quite red. Of course, Edie didn't mean Belle, particularly, and sensed the embarrassment, but I assured her some toes are bound to get stepped on and I was making a mental note to take another look around the place when I got home.

Nice girl, Edie. I took Wendy and Buddy up the other day for a walk. She was making lemon pies for our W.I. bake sale and telling me about when she was first married and her first lemon pie. As she took it out of the oven it slipped out of her hand and fell flat on the floor bottom side up. She said, "I just sat down and cried. Now, of course, I would just laugh." She laughed to show how she would do it.

Then she went over to the stove and opened the oven door. She got the pie out all right, but just as she turned, her apron caught on the oven door. Up went the pie and over and then it landed on the floor flat on its face.

She looked at me and I looked at her. Then she laughed, Ha, ha, and just to keep her company and be polite I joined in, Ha, ha. But they were two of the sickest laughs you ever heard.

So long for now,
Eloise

ROUYN-NORANDA: NORANDA held a Ladies Night Out with a Smorgasbord supper at the Noranda Hotel; held successful bake sale at the local Dominion Store—the sale being held for the express purpose of raising money to promote reading of good books at the Library, with 10 pupils from the Rouyn School, and 10 from one of the Noranda schools to be presented with Library cards; course in crocheting is being given by one of the members to all those who are interested; started making a quilt.

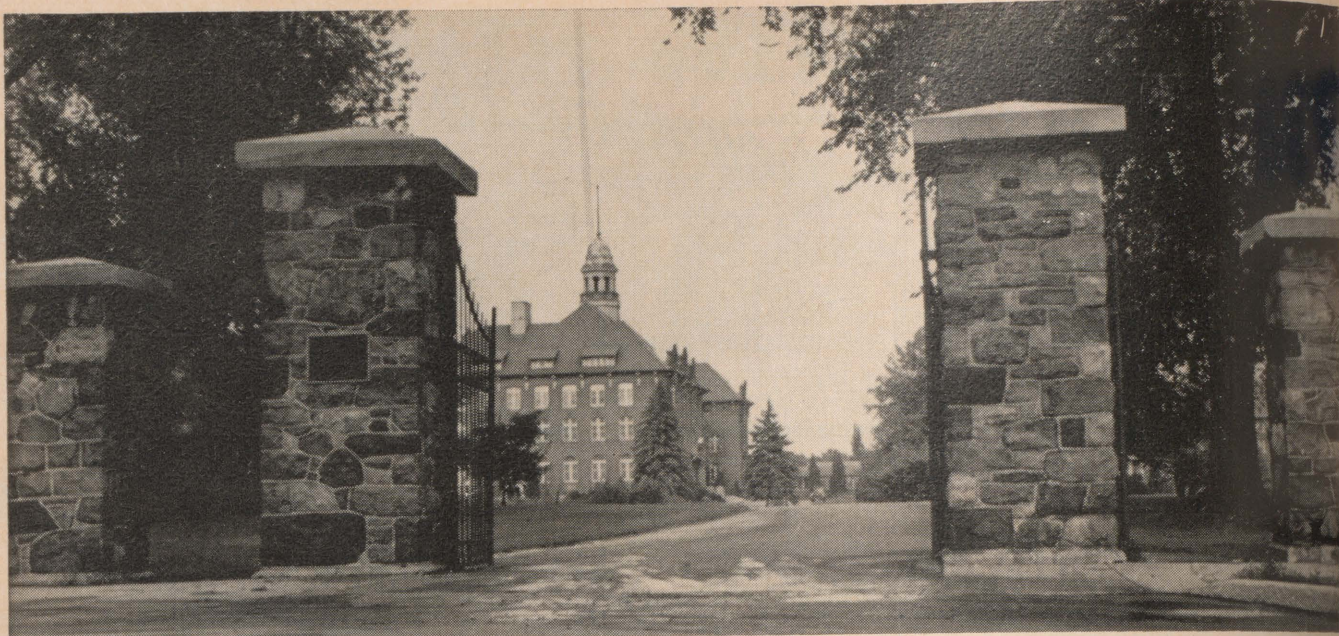
ROUVILLE: ABBOTSFORD read the play "To-Morrow is a Day" written by N. Stirling for the American Theatre

Wing, with branch members reading the different roles; held food sale.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL are making quilt for the Salada Contest; held memory contest of articles on a tray; sold a lamp with proceeds going to school for retarded children. GRANBY WEST held quiz on First Aid for the injured; donated to Save the Children Fund.

SHERBROOKE: ASCOT: girls of office staff at the Experimental Farm and several teachers from Lennoxville High were entertained at luncheon; successful card party held; collected Pennies for Friendship, and donated to Cancer Society. BELVEDERE entertained Mrs.

Continued on page 22



COLLEGE PAGE

CONFERENCE ON "AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"

What does a young man need to know to be a successful farmer? What does he need to know to be a successful agricultural technician in research or extension, or in the feed business, machinery business or processed food industry? What does he need to know to be a good hired man — the second man on a modern dairy farm; and is farming really ready to pay for trained hired help?

These were some of the questions that got a thorough examination at a conference held at Macdonald College on Monday, April 26th.

Realizing that agricultural training must meet the demand of fast changing agriculture in Quebec, the Provincial Department of Agriculture has a special committee studying the problem. A request from this committee for the views of Macdonald College on the requirements of present day agricultural training prompted Macdonald authorities to call in past graduates and representatives of various farm and rural organizations for a broad and thorough look at the problem.

Delegates were present representing the Quebec Farmers' Association, Quebec Women's Institute, the Agronome Service, Cooperatives and past Graduates of Macdonald College Diploma and Degree courses. Present to hear the views of the delegates and to ask questions were members of the Pro-

vincial Committee studying farm training and members of Macdonald College directly concerned with the Diploma course.

Co-chairing the conference were Prof. Jean David, Horticulturalist at Macdonald and member of the Provincial Committee studying agricultural training; and Prof. H. R. Murray, Director of the Diploma course at Macdonald College.

C.F.C.F. AND MACDONALD COOPERATE IN NEW RADIO PROGRAM

On May 10, C.F.C.F. and Macdonald College of McGill University commenced a daily program from Monday to Saturday, at 6:10 a.m.

Entitled "Town & Country News", the program will attempt to bring listeners news of recent developments in agricultural science, facts of interest to consumers and reports of developments in the education field.

In addition to news from Macdonald College, the program will also include interviews with rural people in Québec and on-the-spot recordings at some of the special events that take place outside the City of Montreal.

Commentators will include Galen Driver, Peter Hamilton, Walker Riley, and Mark Waldron of the Extension Service at Macdonald College.

FOOD SERVICES SEMINAR - 1965

In early May nearly 100 businessmen, dieticians and university teachers met at Macdonald College to study the need for training in the food service industry in this area. Professor Diane Raymond of the School of Household Science at Macdonald presented the keynote address on the subject of training for the food industry. Other speakers during the day included Miss Dorothy Shantz of Versafoods Ltd., Toronto, and Professor Briant of the McGill School of Commerce.

The purpose of the seminar was to acquaint the food service industry with the present opportunities for training and to give an opportunity to discuss the needs for specialized education in this field in the future.

Continued from page 21

Pearson of Ascot Branch; donated to Cancer Society. BROMPTON ROAD held successful card party; donated to Cancer Society; worked at Cancer Dressing Station. MILBY welcomed a new member.

VAUDREUIL I. HARWOOD: A panel of six past-presidents gave a thorough, interesting and enlightening review of the different facets of the Institute and its past achieve — this for the benefit of new members and as a refresher for members in longer standing; committee formed to find ways and means of raising money for Hospital Fund; donated to OXFAM, to furnish school supplies in Rwanda, Africa.